

uniform light green. Chrysalis light green with brown marks, enclosed in a white web.

[These notes were sent me by Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell with others on certain well-known species which it did not seem worth while to publish. I have seen the bred imagos of all except the first three and last two; the last two were determined by Sir G. F. Hampson. It has been impossible to get the names of the food plants—Harrison G. Dyar.]

AN ABERRATION OF PAPILIO PHILENOR.

BY ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS.

(PLATE VI.)

Papilio philenor *Linn.*, aberr. **wasmuthii** aberr. nov.

This form, the type of which was exhibited by Mr. William Wasmuth at a meeting of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, held December 6, 1900, and a figure of which is shown herewith, was produced from one of two nearly matured philenor larvæ taken by him in the latter part of August, 1900, upon the Dutchman's Pipe plant (*Aristolochia sipho*) growing in front of his residence. Neither larva displayed any characteristic, either in size or general appearance, to distinguish one from the other nor from other larvæ of the same species. Shortly after their capture they pupated and together on the same day, about the middle of September, emerged. One proved to be an orthodox *philenor*, and the other so unusual a deviation from the type as to warrant a special designation. Broadly stated, the aberration consists, upon the upper side, of the extension inward between the veins of the white marginal lunules to such a distance as in the primaries to comprehend the entire submarginal row of white spots, and in the secondaries to leave only a more or less faint line of separation, increasing in fullness in the direction of the inner angle. In the primaries the white indentations assume a sagittate form, the first at the apex being narrower than, and half as long again as, any of the others. In the secondaries the indentations are more nearly subquadrate. All indentations are separated by the veins, heavily bordered with the ground color of the base and discal area, and the majority of them are cleft by a narrow line paralleling the veins. The portion

of darkened border of the median nervules extending into the tails is so widened as to nearly include the entire area of the latter. The whitened areas are, in many instances, somewhat suffused, particularly at the apex. The aberration is repeated upon the under side, except that in the secondaries the white indentations are more extended laterally, the heavy border of the intersecting veins being proportionately decreased except toward and at the edges. The right tail also is deeply invaded by white, while the left retains the original hue.

It is extremely difficult to convey by means of a photograph or description a clear conception of the odd and striking appearance of the butterfly. Had it been taken in free flight in a remote locality without previous knowledge of its origin, it could not but have occasioned much curiosity and discussion. The accompanying figures were drawn by Mr. Charles J. Martin, of Brooklyn. The type is in the collection of Mr. Wasmuth.

TWO NEW BEMBICINE WASPS.

BY WILLIAM J. FOX.

***Bembex beutenmulleri*, sp. nov.**

♂. Deep black throughout without pale marks on thorax or abdomen; pubescence of head and thorax rather conspicuous, cinereous; clypeus except a crescentic basal black spot, labrum, mandibles except base, line on scape beneath, flagellum beneath entirely, or with each joint spotted (or again entirely black) inner orbits, tips of all femora, a line on anterior and middle tibiae, and a spot at apex with no hind ones, yellow; wings hyaline, veins testaceous. Front narrow, distinctly more so than *B. amana*, to which this species is related; clypeus convex, quite short medially, owing to the strongly incurved fore-margin; eighth antennal joint bidentate; medial femora smooth, not serrated, the lower margin rather sharp, their tarsi much longer than their tibiae; second ventral segment finely carinated down middle; sixth ventral with two elongate, parallel tubercles, varying in strength; seventh produced into an acute spine. Length, 17-18 mm.

Habitat: Fresno County, California. Four specimens collected by the late Henry Edwards, and now in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History. It comes closest to *Bembex amana*, though it is related to *primosa* and *occidentalis* in spined seventh ventral segment.

It has a strong superficial resemblance to *Bembex cinerea* which is quite distinct from it, and has so far been recorded from Georgia